

FIDELITY, JUNE 10, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Post-Office—Summer Time Table.

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London Seen From a 'Bat Top.

London is full of cheap luxuries. One of these is riding atop the omnibus. All the London busses have top seats. An iron ladder runs up the stern of the craft, and up this you clamber. There are tarpaulins for covering the passengers in wet weather. In London it wets on an average about once a day. Girls, too, will ride atop the "bus" in fair weather. Of course not every girl is the daughter of a nobleman or the prettier daughters, too.

The favorite seat is on the "knif-board," with the driver. This will hold two on either side of that important functionary. Some of those "bus drivers are quite "smart" in their attire and sport a rose in the button-hole. They seem as a class to take pride in their calling. As a class, also, they are fat. They contrast very favorably with the men in rags who drive the New York street-cars fourteen or fifteen hours per day, and who may be some times seen wearing green socks and old horse-blankets for overcoats. The London "bus" top gives you a view of life on the second floors. In England they call these the first floors. One of my favorite drives was along the Gray Inn road. This narrow, crooked street runs by the ancient stronghold of law, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and so on for a couple of miles to the Great Midland Railway station. All the way up you get hundreds of views of London domestic life fifteen or twenty feet distant, as seen through these first-floor windows. Often a "bus" is followed by a boy or two, who turn themselves into cart-wheels and turn after the "bus," and as fast as the "bus" too, in the hope of a possible happy penny from an admiring passenger. The agility of those boys makes an old man envious of their vigor and muscle, clad though it be in rags.

There is always a show of some sort in the streets of London. Shows are there; and free street shows we never see on this side of the water. Street artists cover yards of pavement with sketches of birds and beasts and marine views in colored chalks. Stage Irishmen in short, colorful, dandified and shillalah dance and sing. Highlanders propel bag-pipes and dance high-stepping dances over crossed swords. Acrobats, in tight and spangles, balance bayonets on their chins and noses. Acrobats, tightly bound with ropes, writhe themselves out of those ropes by virtue of a wonderful talent for muscular contraction. Performing dogs and cats and canaries and mice do stupid tricks in an apparent condition of semi-stupor. Bands of English negro minstrels, in striped trousers and high calico coat tails, give crustone exhibitions of the cockney's idea of negro humor. Melancholy bugles, lone, forlorn and in the rustiest suits of black over seen, bugle into open doors. Blind men, with long trails of children and a wife, slowly tramp through the middle of the more retired streets, roaring out doleful songs for sweet charity's sake. Cats' meat peddlers, with baskets full of boiled horse, sliced and stuck on skewers, at a penny a skewer, call out: "Cats' meat!" with a sharp cry, and all the family cats in the morning hear the welcome cry from doors, head erect, eyes glaring and tail upright, as stiff as a marlin-splice.

Blind Bible readers at certain corners read aloud the Scriptures on long Bibles in raised letters for the edification of the passers-by, and in hopes also of the universal penny. Trained pigeons fly from dovecotes on wheels and at sound of a trumpet quickly wheel and return to their home. Wonderful music is forced by an artist out of the nozzles of a coffee pot. Imitation old sailors sing sea-balloads, hurdy gurdies play in the courts and ragged boys and girls and young men and women, equally grumpy in face, hands and attire, improvise quadrilles and round dances. Italians, in sheepskin coats and buskins, force execrable sounds from pigskin bagpipes, and the song they sing in accompaniment is something once heard never to be forgotten. If one of their little grinning, dancing animals of children catches sight of your face at a window it ceases not to howl and hop, first one leg then the other, until you pull down the blinds and give every intimation that the house is to be shut up for the season. German bands break out everywhere. Punch, Judy and that disguised dog Toby, which always goes through his part under protest, crown the great London Free street-shows. —*Prattice Mulford*, in *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Some Good Breakfast Stories.

In the early spring the stores in the larder of the farmer's wife are very apt to run low, and it sometimes becomes a perplexing matter to know what to get to eat. The changes are many upon two or three favorite dishes, until it is almost every one gets tired of them. It is a well-known physiological fact that in the early morning all bodily forces are at their lowest ebb, and the habit, too prevalent among the families of farmers, of getting up and working hard an hour or two before breakfast, is no violation of Nature's laws, and one which if looked at in its true physiological bearings would be physiologically people cease to be a rising. As soon as possible after eating the stomach should be given some simple nutriment, and that which is easiest of digestion is best. For a sickly person, a fresh raw egg, slightly beaten, with a little sugar, or a glass of cold milk, or a cup of beef broth, prepared by chopping fine a half pound of raw beef, pouring over a half pint of cold water, letting it stand half an hour, bring to a boil and strain off seasoning to taste, or a cup of chocolate taken as soon as possible after rising in the morning is very nutritious. Stronger people can sit down at the breakfast-table and eat almost anything placed before them with better promise of finding something to satisfy Nature's wants in the bill-of-fare.

Pancakes are far more wholesome raised with yeast than with soda. Oatmeal mush can be cut in slices and fried, or beaten with egg, a pinch of salt and a little milk into a batter and fried. So can most of the crumbled cereals. Milk in almost any form is wholesome in the morning, and should form a large part of the drink of children. Eggs, soft-boiled or in omelettes, are particularly good for breakfast. Salt fish is best soaked over night. Mackerel thus prepared, then boiled, is good eaten with fresh boiled potatoes. Cod can be picked up with the fingers into shreds. It should be scalded thoroughly—boiling hardens it. Just before taking from the fire add milk, season with butter and pepper. One or two eggs broken in improve it. It can be poured over toast or eaten with warmed potatoes. Broiled shad is nice with boiled potatoes. Bits of salt pork or ham can be cut into dice, fried in light brown, adding

cold boiled potatoes cut into dice. Before taking from the fire stir in one or two eggs.

Cold meats or fowl can be hashed fine, seasoned to taste, put into the stew-pan with a little water and a small piece of butter, and heated. While hot, poured over sippets of toast.

Cold meats cut in thin slices, served with hot gravies and vegetables, are good in the morning.

When the supply of cold meat is scant, warm what there is, and if beef is used it can be eked out to pour over toast with canned tomatoes stewed and well seasoned. If fowl, canned peas are good; while pork or ham require egg sauce.

If in making hash potatoes are wanting, bread crumbs soaked in a little water and well seasoned can take their place partly or in whole.

A few thin slices of fried pork will, added to a large platter of fried parsnips, take the place of any other meat very well. —*Christian at Work*.

We All Love Flattery.

"Let me warn ye," began Brother Gardner, as Pickles Smith hung up the water-dipper and sat down with a heavy yawn, "let me warn ye dat de man who flatters hisself in his bluntness, truthfulness an' common sense. De grandest motto on airth am de one which says: 'Spoke de truf at all times; but it ain't de wisest one to follow. I has found dat exaggerashun pleases whar truf hurts, an' dat flattery amuses whar truf engenders anger. Spoke de truf of your nayburs an' one of ye will have to move inside of a y'ar. Spoke de truf of yer friends, an' you will be confronted by legion of imities. You may know in yer own mind dat de man is a rogue, dat one a rascal, an' de odder one right up an' down wicked; but you musn't talk what ye know. One blunt word will upset a hull nayburhood. One truf statement will raise up a host of howlin' imities. De pussion who won't flatter an' enjole am avoided and suspected. De biggest imities I have in all dis world am people who have had my honest opinyun, an' to whom I have spoken de plain truf. Only one man out of fifty axes yer honest opinyun wid any ideah of 'cep'tin' it if it differs from his. Notone in a hundred axes yer advice wid any ideah of follerin' it unless it jibes wid his plans."

"Darefo, I say to you, be blunt only when you have no keef for friendship. Be truf only when you are ready to make imities. Condemn only when you am all packed up an' ready to become a hermit. Tell a lie about a man an' he will grin ober it. Hit him wid de truf an' he will follow you until he has secured revenge. In walkin' a score of half a day I kin make a room of de friends of a coat, de grace of a step or de fit of a new pair of lutes. Months and months ago I dropped a word of praise for a cur dog, which was trottin' long behind a citizen. De odder day dat same man walked past twenty to gib me a job of whitewashin'. Fact is, though I'm old an' bald-headed an' stoop-shouldered, it does me a heap of good to have some man stop me on de street an' lie to me like blazes in sayin' dat I'm lookin' as good as a man of thirty. Wid dese few emblematical remarks, I drew off widout written notes or prevys preparashun. I will now abscond an' permit de reglar order of bizness to be proceeded with." —*De-troit Free Press*.

Confessions of an Amateur Cook.

From '49 till '52, or until men commenced to import their wives, the male population of California was one composed largely of amateur cooks. Every man's hand was necessarily more or less in the dough, and his finger in the pie. Out of all these a few fine cooks were developed, more tolerable ones, and a vastresidium of miserable bakers and broilers. This was noticeable in bread when loaves and hot biscuits took the place of the other things. Good makers, male and female, are born, not made. Genious of any description cannot be educated into a human soul. That indefinite, impalpable, intangible and indescribable something which enables one person to get his loaves or crust light and spongy while others secure only the consistency of plaster Paris or gutta percha belongs to the same order of mysterious causes which sway the poet's pen, the painter's brush and the sculptor's chisel. The mind must go into the bread or it comes forth from the oven a dead, lumpy mass, fit only to hasten man's passage to the tomb. Bad bread is no staff of life at all. It is every loaf of Death. A skeleton is baked in every loaf. I was never a good bread-maker. I baked skeletons in all my loaves. Some were heavy, some yellow, some from within were greenish yellow, huc from excess of saleratus. These killed not so quickly, but quite as surely as the rattlesnake. The outer crusts of some of my loaves were of an adamantine hardness, while the interiors, to which the necessary caloric had not had due access, from overmuch rapidity in baking, were a hot, soft, viscous and glutinous mass, when taken from the oven, as some geologists say, no know nothing about it, say is the earth's core. Doubtless my bread has cut short many a good man's career. It was the crime of ignorance, however. In the complicated relations of life, as it involves our dealings with each other, we are thus ever involuntarily murdering our species. The greatest wonder is that I should, after having so long partaken of my own poison, still live. —*Prattice Mulford*.

Animal Parasites.

The internal parasites of animals are wonderfully numerous and varied. From the microscopically minute organism known as bacteria, of which millions may be engendered in one ounce of liquid, to the huge tapeworms many feet in length, animals suffer almost universally, more or less. It may be safe to say that the lower animals are rarely free from internal pests of some kind, the eggs of which are picked up with the food or swallowed with the water. When the animal is in vigorous health and all its functions are in good order and the wastes of the system are discharged regularly, the parasites find no means of subsistence, and are either starved out or more or less maintained a sort of paralyzed existence. But when from any cause these functions are deranged, the parasites find their prop and in the abnormal matter then abundant in the system and thrive and increase enormously. It would simplify this matter very much if we could always realize that parasites of all kinds—animal and vegetable—are introduced from outside sources and never come from within. Then we should also realize the fact that they may be prevented by avoiding the sources, from which they are introduced, and by maintaining the health of our stock. —*Rural New Yorker*.

—The City of Mexico is crowded with Americans.

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when he sees others who have neglected to do
so suffering from some one of the maladies for
which it is a remedy and preventive. Among
these are fever and ague, biliousness, constipa-
tion and rheumatism, diseases often attendant
upon a change of climate or unwholesome diet.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

To Whom It May Concern!

Notice is hereby given by the Common Coun-
cil of the City of Janesville that said council in-
tends to vacate and discontinue that portion of
the street in the City of Janesville, known as
the Village of Janesville in the Second Ward of
the City of Janesville leading from Main street to
Rock river and bounded on the North by lot 18
in said addition, and on the South by lot 17 in
said addition, on the East by Main street and on
the West by Rock river, and said council will
act thereon on the 15th day of June at the
regular meeting of said council on that night.
By order of the Common Council.
CHAS. E. CHURCH, City Clerk.
my24daw

BLANK DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

For Sale at the
Gazette Counting Room.

Our Young Readers.

JOHN.

Whistle sounding loud and clear,
Laughter that I love to hear,
Must be John!
Must be John!

Out at elbow, out at knee,
Hat-brim tattered woefully;
Turn him round and let me see
If it's John.

Dimple in a ruddy cheek,
Eyes that sparkle so they speak,
Turned-up nose, round the neck;
Yes, it's John!

Yet this morning, clean and sweet,
Speckless collar, hat complete,
Trousers as new as the street
Whistled John.

"What's the matter with you, lad?
Where's the hat-brim that you had?
Whence came all these ruffs so sad?
Answer, John!"

"Marbles," And he kicks his shoe.
"Breeches will wear out, you know;
"Knick-knack," is all the go,"
Falters John.

In his pockets go his hands,
Looking foolish, there he stands.
"B'posse you'll see!" For stern commands
Lingers John.

Catches mother's laughing eye;
In a flash the kisses fly,
And I bless you, as I pass by,
—S. M. Chittick, in St. Nicholas.

OLD-TIME WONDERS.

Our young folks, or, more strictly
speaking, our old folks, open their
eyes with wonder as we tell them sto-
ries of the olden time, when there were
no railroads, no telegraph wires, no
steamboats; and when messages were
carried by men on horseback or slower
stage-coaches; and when people trav-
eled along leisurely, never imagining
that they would ever be whirled
through the country by steam-cars or
exchange the canal packet for the
palatial and swiftly-going steamers.

To those of us who for many years
have enjoyed the benefits of all these
modern improvements it is difficult to
realize the incredulity of the masses of
the people about them when they first
appeared. Yet it is true that so recent-
ly as 1837, Fernando Wood, who had
served his country long and well, and
had been in Congress for many years,
was considered fanatical and visionary
because he had faith in Prof. Morse
and his invention. Fernando Wood
was a member of the Congress which
appropriated thirty thousand dollars to
buy a line between Washington and
Baltimore, and on account of it was
defeated after his next nomination to
Congress. The people wished to pun-
ish the man who had so misrepresented
them as to vote for so visionary a
project as transmitting intelligence
through the air upon wires strung
upon poles. Prof. Morse waited year
after year for Congress to pass the bill
appropriating the amount for building
the first line, and the last night of the
session he went to his rooms discour-
aged, heart-broken and all mortgaged
possible that it would pass. But, to his
great delight, a young lady brought
him the good news, a few hours after-
wards, that just before the adjournment
the bill passed with the President's
signature. The professor was over-
joyed, and said to the young lady who
had brought him the word: "You shall
send the first message over the wires;"
and she telegraphed from Baltimore to
Washington.

"What had God wrought?"
A short time after this, when a politi-
cal convention was in session in Bal-
timore, the announcement of the nomi-
nation of a candidate was telegraphed
to Washington, but so reluctant were
the people to believe in this new inven-
tion, that they regarded the message as
a pure fabrication, and would not pub-
lish it in the Washington paper until a
courier arrived from Baltimore confirm-
ing it. And we wonder how that the
people were so slow to believe in these
great inventions.

In the "Memorial of a Quaker Life,"
by Augustus Hare, the incident is re-
lated that in 1829 a company of noted
people were invited to Liverpool to see
the first locomotive and train of cars,
and to ride in them. One who was
there writes:
"To us who have no turn for these
things, and therefore cannot or do not
realize any description, the seeing them
comes with such novelty and force, and
brings such a train of new thoughts;
that, being, which is to convey carriages,
people, goods, everything, from Liver-
pool to Manchester, thirty miles in an
hour, ruining half the warehouses at
Liverpool, by making Manchester into a
seaport town, the goods landed at the
docks at Liverpool being henceforth
transported at once into the warehouses
at Manchester in as short a time as they
now take in being carried from the low-
er to the upper part of the town. The
effect of the velocity is that when you
stand on the railroad, and watch the
machine coming, it seems not to ap-
proach, but to expand into size and
distinctness like the image in a phantas-
magoria. . . . We were so seated
in one of the carriages, and started
off at the rate of thirty miles an hour;
our speed increased as we went on, per-
ceptible only from the strong current of
air, and our passing objects so rapidly.
I never felt so strange, so much in a
state of magic, of enchantment, as if
surrounded by new powers and capabil-
ities. I tell you all this, yet you will
hardly believe as I did not, what is do-
ing till I had seen it."

The majority of the people in Europe
and America were incredulous about all
these inventions until they had seen
them, and some would scarcely believe
their own eyes.
I will remember our first sight of and
experience with a sewing-machine. My
father, who, although a college profes-
sor of one of the dead languages, had a
good knowledge of mechanics, nearly
thirty years ago examined with delight
and entire satisfaction the first sewing-
machine brought to the city in which
we lived. After testing the new inven-
tion thoroughly, he came home one day
stating to my mother that he had seen
the machine stitch a shirt-front and
cuffs in five minutes, and that we could
hardly estimate the value of one in a
large family. I remember our astonish-
ment at the statement, and our mother's
words—
"Well, John, I can hardly believe that
until I see it with my own eyes."

A few days after the machine was
purchased, and its coming proved a
red-letter day in the history of our fam-
ily. How we all stood about watching
the wonderful needle with its eye near
the point instead of at the head, as it
sewed up and down while our father
showed us the beautiful stitch it made,
and we rejoiced at the thought that the
sewing would be accomplished as if by
magic. With beaming joy he showed us
the perfection of the machinery, the
gauge by which we could shorten and
lengthen the stitch, the screw by which
we could tighten or loosen the thread,
the presser foot, which held the work
firmly in place, the shuttle which car-
ried the lower thread and helped form
the lock-stitch, and the treadle which
set the machine in motion, and by
which we could regulate its speed. We

were enchanted with it. Our mother
sat down to try it, but such a complica-
tion of machinery, so many things to
look after at once, were so distracting,
aided to her impracticable. Then our
father guided the work while mother
tried to give regular strokes to the
treadle, but after five or ten minutes'
trial, mother said:
"It is too complicated, we can never
use it. I feel as if I were rushing along
on a railroad train, and we should have
a collision in a moment, or go to de-
struction in some way," and so saying
she rose from her seat, and, with a
solemn look on her face, said:
"We have been rash in this purchase,
and have made a great mistake."

Then sitting down before the fire, and
quieting us all, who "were sure we
could make it work," she said to her
husband,
"I will tell you what you had better
do, John? I can never do anything
with such a machine, and I do not be-
lieve it will ever work, and we must get
rid of it as soon as possible. You had
better go down immediately and see the
agent, and offer to give him ten dollars
if he will take it back, and we will
promise to say nothing about it, to in-
jure him, to any one."

Then an earnest discussion followed,
which at last resulted in mother allow-
ing her oldest daughter to try her skill
at the machine, although she feared
that such trial would result in severe
damage to it. The experiment,
although accomplished in a jerky, zig-
zag fashion, proved that the machine
could be used, and it was retained, and
fully justified all that had been pred-
icted concerning it. But from that day to
this, our mother never again seated
herself before it, preferring to continue
her work in her quiet way, and allow-
ing the children of this generation to
enjoy the modern improvements.

So slow have many been to credit the
practicability of those things that now
seem a necessity to us all.—Chicago
Standard.

Behavior at the Table.

"I wish my mother would never
have company. A fellow can't get
enough to eat when people are staring
at him."

As I was visiting Frank's mother at
the time, I thought this remark was
rather personal. I suppose I blushed.
At any rate, Frank at once added:
"Now, Aunt Marjorie, I did not
mean you when I said that; I meant
strangers, like ministers and gentlemen
from out West, and young ladies."

"Oh," said I, "I am very glad to
be an exception, and to be sure that I
do not embarrass you. Really, Frank,
it is an unfortunate thing to be so dif-
fident that you cannot take a meal in
comfort when guests are at the table. I
suppose you do not enjoy going out to
dine yourself?"

"No," he said; "I just hate it."
Perhaps one reason why boys and
girls do not feel so comfortable and so
at ease as they might on special occa-
sions at the table is because they do
not take pains to be perfectly polite
when there is no one present but the
ordinary home-folks. In the first place,
we owe it to ourselves always to look
very neat and nice at our own tables.
Nobody should presume to sit down to
a meal without making a proper toilet
beforehand. Boys ought to be careful
that their hair is brushed, their hands
and faces clean, their nails free from
stain and soil, and their collars and ties
in order before they approach the table.

A very few moments spent in this
preparation will freshen them up and
give them the outward appearance of
little gentlemen. I hope girls do not
need to be cautioned thus.
Then there are some things which
good manners render necessary, but
about which every one is not informed.
Of course you know that you are not to
eat with your knife. Fifty years ago
people frequently ate with their knives,
and it is quite possible that now and
then you may see some old-fashioned
person doing so; but it is not customary
now, nor is it safe or convenient. When
you send your plate for a second help-
ing, or when it is about to be removed,
you should leave your knife and fork
side by side upon it.

It is not polite to help yourself too
generously to butter. Salt should be
placed on the edge of the plate, never
on the tablecloth. Do not drink with a
spoon in the cup, and never drain the
very last drop. Bread should be but-
tered on the plate, and cut a bit at a
time, and eaten in that way. Eating
should go on quietly, and not hastily.
Nothing is worse than to make a noise
with the mouth while eating, and to
swallow food with noticeable gulps.

Do not think about yourself, and fan-
cy that you are the object of attraction
to your neighbors. Poor Frank's un-
happy state of mind was caused by his
thinking too much about himself, as
well as by a little uncertainty as to
what were precisely the right things to
be done.—Harper's Young People.

Giovanni Bettocchio, a master sad-
dler of Turin, have been summoned to
Nice on business engagements, took
with him his only daughter, an intelli-
gent child of seven, whose fondness for
music tempted her father to purchase
seats in the theater for the performance
which terminated so tragically. He
secured places in the front row of the
gallery, and was occupying them with
his little girl when the alarm of fire
rang through the house. Snatching the
child up in his arms, he endeavored,
and successfully, to break through the
panic-stricken crowd to the gallery
door; but during the struggle the girl
was torn from his grasp. By an almost
superhuman effort he contrived to re-
enter the gallery, by that time plunged
in a total darkness, and while
groping about among the overturned
seats caught hold of a little girl, in-
sensible from fright, whom he carried
out into the street fully believing her to
be his own daughter. She proved,
however, to be a strange child. Hastily
setting her down upon the pavement,
he desperately fought his way for the
second time into the burning theater,
from which he never again emerged
alive. His charred corpse was found,
two days later, among the ruins of the
gallery stairs.

—Steak pudding.—Make a crust with
fine flour, well-chopped suet, and
warm water, adding a pinch of salt.
Place it round a basin, cut up into this
some steak in thick short pieces, fry-
ing each layer with pepper and salt,
and, if you like, some small cut onions;
Add also a little mace. A few pieces
of kidney can be put in; on the top two
small strips of bacon can be added and
a couple of spoonfuls of sauce or cats-
up. Close this up with a piece of the
same crust that is round the dish and
place the basin in a steamer. The
pudding must not be boiled, but
steamed during a sufficient time, ac-
cording to size, say one of two hours.
When turned out on a dish, open the
top a little and put in a small piece
of butter, when a fine gravy will pour
over the dish.—Food and Health.

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SYMPTOMS OF A

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Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in
the back part, Pain under the shoulder-
blade, fullness after eating, with a disin-
clination to exertion of body or mind.
Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss
of memory, with a feeling of having neg-
lected some duty, weariness, Dizziness,
Fluttering of the Heart, Dola before the
eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restless-
ness at night, highly colored urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNDEEDED,
SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to
such cases, and produce such a change
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They increase the Appetite, and cause the
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